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NEED FOR A TRADE POLICY.

KEY INDUSTRIES AND DUMPING.

SAFEGUARDS SOUGHT FROM THE STATE.

[BY "THE TIMES" TRADE CORRESPONDENT.]

Nothing was revealed more clearly by the war than the degree to which we had become dependent industrially on other nations.

The Government recognized at an early stage that steps had to be taken to strengthen our industrial position. They found the textile and other great trades dependent upon supplies of German dyes; they gave assistance for the expansion of British dye-making. Discovering the lack of optical glass, the Government helped to build up a British scientific glass industry, and so on through a great number of what are called key industries. In addition, the Government encouraged the establishment of a number of minor industries, which while providing a good deal of employment, were not in the same sense as the key industries, vital to the prosperity of the country. In this category were the manufacture of fabric gloves, toys, and fancy goods.

Have the Government kept faith since the end of the war with those who relied upon official promises of support for their new enterprises? At first the Board of Trade seemed disposed to provide the necessary support for new industries by continuing the licensing system, which had been adopted in the case of imports during the war. In brief, the method was to prohibit all imports of certain goods and then to issue licences for their importation on such terms and with such restrictions as the Board of Trade, assisted by experts, deemed desirable. Sir Auckland Geddes made it clear that this admittedly makeshift policy would be continued until the Government had time to introduce a permanent measure. The famous Sankey judgment rendered it impossible for the Board of Trade to continue this policy, as it was held to be ultra vires for the Customs to refuse admission to commodities which did not come under section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876.

The first Anti-Dumping (Imports and Exports Regulation) Bill, introduced by the Government in 1919, proved to be an omnibus measure of a highly controversial character. It has been said that it was put forward by the Board of Trade not with a view to its being placed on the Statute-book, but with the object of stimulating discussion and clarifying ideas. However that may be, it was dropped, and again and again the Government have given distinct pledges that another measure would be introduced. Only a week ago Mr. Bonar Law said that a Bill was in preparation. This measure is long overdue, but the real reason why business men are pressing the Government for the early redemption of their pledges is that, unless something is done without delay, many of the new industries created during and since the war may be wrecked, the capital subscribed for their establishment lost, and large numbers of workers thrown out of employment.

NEW FACTORS IN TRADE.

No one who has studied the question would say that it is full of difficulty. The practical man is faced with a number of new conditions which are the direct consequence of the great war and render the formulation of a national trade policy difficult. It is not necessary to set out as length all these new factors. It will be sufficient to mention one or two. The most important is undoubtedly the prospect of considerable unemployment in the near future. Another is the collapse of exchange with many of the late belligerent Powers, enabling them to sell on the English market at a price with which it is quite impossible for the home manufacturer to compete. For example, the mark—nominally worth a shilling—today is valued at four-fifths of a penny. That too, it must be remembered that as the result of the impoverished condition of considerable tracts of the world which were formerly large purchasers of British goods, there is to-day a restricted outlet for British manufactures. High prices have led to something very much akin to a consumers' boycott, resulting in further restriction of demand. Meanwhile, as compared with some countries, notably the United States, the British sterling is at a discount, and the only way to re-establish the average is to restrict imports and increase exports as far as possible. It becomes, therefore, extremely desirable at the present juncture that everything possible should be done to maintain British industries capable of supplying the home market and providing a surplus for export. Clearly, at such an economic crisis in our history it should be the object of the Government to keep as much labour as possible employed in productive work.

The business world is agreed that the most pressing question is the safeguarding of key industries, and the Government have been urged to introduce two Bills—one for the protection of key industries, to which it is generally thought there would be less opposition, and the other a Bill for the assistance of industries threatened by foreign competition generally. A few examples, illustrating the present position, may be given.

TWO KEY INDUSTRIES.

The case for the safeguarding of dye-making rests not only on economic, but on military grounds. It has been pointed out in a recent series of articles in *The Times* that unless the nation has a strong chemical industry it is at the mercy of any other nation which is so provided in the event of the outbreak of another war. Chemical warfare is bound to become of increasing intensity and horror, and the nation which has chemical factories within its boundaries, and a well-established chemical industry will do incalculable damage to its opponents in the next war. On the economic side, it is clear that dye-making is one of the best qualities are absolutely essential to the welfare of the textile and other trades; the products of which constitute so large a proportion of our exports of manufactured goods. The home industry is not yet in a position to fill all requirements, and the case for State support is overwhelming, even if no agreement has been reached on the exact form in which such help should be given.

The glass industry of this country has undergone remarkable expansion since the war. The enterprise of our manufacturers has shown itself in the scrapping of old methods and the erection of costly new plants for the production of glassware on a greatly increased scale. There is little doubt that the progress would have been even greater but for the prevailing uncertainty as to the trade policy of the Government.

The volume of glassware imports is steadily growing; for the period December, 1919, to October, 1920, inclusive, the total value of glass and glass manufactures imported was £10,509,381. In the year 1913 the imports amounted to £3,448,932. For the first 10 months of this year imports were valued at £7,100,000. The claim for some measure of security made by the three sections of the trade mentioned is based on the fact that they are not only key industries but are practically new industries which have been established since the war, and in some instances in consequence of it. Their future existence, having regard to the better state of preparedness of Continental countries and the rate of exchange, depends on the measure of assistance that is given to those whose capital and labour have brought them to their present degree of efficiency. As the result of the rate of exchange the German manufacturer of optical glass has lately been doing good business in England by selling at 60 to 100 per cent. less than the cost of the British-made article. It was stated recently that 12,000 German prism binoculars were offered in London at a price far below that at which similar goods can be manufactured in this country.

GERMANY COMPETITION.

I now turn to a trade which does not fall within the category of key industries. Two years ago it seemed as if British hosiery firms would quickly attain to the same supremacy in the fabric glove trade that Germany had occupied in this industry. In 1913 the estimated total production of glove fabric in this country was only 884,000 sq. yds. or 44,200 pairs. And examples are given of offers of rates some shillings below those which English firms put as their minimum if they are to produce at a profit. It is common knowledge that wholesale houses have placed large orders for these German goods. In the year preceding the war our imports from Germany of cotton gloves totalled no fewer than 30,122,000 pairs. The effect of a renewal of German competition is clear.

Here is another example of the kind of problem which British industry is solving. At an exhibition accessories were displayed, and the export prices, which it is well known are very fine owing to competition, were ascertained in a number of cases by a special correspondent of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. Taking the Czechoslovakian kronen as worth nine-tenths of a penny, which was approximately its value at the time, electric filament lamps of domestic voltages were quoted at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. each, not more than a third of the retail price in this country. Pocket lamps complete could be obtained from about 11d. upwards, and 4½ volt batteries from about 3d. Electric flat irons were priced at 10s. or less, whereas the retail purchaser in this country has to pay twice as much or more. It is true that all the prices were loco factory, but they would seem to offer a fair margin for underselling the British maker even when allowance has been made for transport charges.

A great effort was made during the war, on sentimental as well as on industrial grounds, to stock British nurseries with British-made toys. But, with the German mark standing at 200 to the pound, the position of British toy makers is imperilled. In the first six months of this year toys to the value of over £200,000 entered the United Kingdom from Germany, and so far as can be judged, allowing for different methods of classification, the trade returns, the increase over the figures for the first half of 1914 was at the rate of about 120 per cent. Rather more than a year ago Sir Auckland Geddes denied the idea of German competition in this particular trade, but his assertion that Germany was incapable of producing enough toys to enable her to compete with our own manufacturers has been proved to be incorrect. German toys bear no indication of their country of origin, so that the public is unable to discriminate between British and foreign-made articles.

How closely the general question is bound up with the problem of unemployment may be judged from the following extracts from a letter from the British Brush Manufacturers' Association:

A Bill to prevent dumping next spring will not prevent unemployment at the present time caused not only by dumping, but by the flooding of the home market with the products of countries where the prevalent rate of exchange or the low rates of wages enable manufacturers to quote prices with which English manufacturers are unable to compete. In the brush trade, as in many others, there is hardly a factory from which during the past few months workpeople have not been discharged, or alternatively, in which short time has not been worked.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

BRITAIN'S LOST TRADE IN

COAL.

AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Mr. Finlay A. Gibson, secretary of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association, writes:

In the following statement a comparison is given of the relative positions of the United Kingdom and the United States as coal-producing and coal-exporting countries in pre-war and post-war periods.

Year	OUTPUT.	
	(In million tons).	United Kingdom. United States.
1914	365	460
1919	329	438
1920 (rate per annum for first six months)	343	555

It will be seen that while production in the United States has increased substantially that of the United Kingdom has decreased. When the figures for the first half of the current year are compared with those of 1914, they give the following comparative results:

United Kingdom dec. 22 million tons, or 8 p.c.	
United States inc. 85 millions tons, or 90 p.c.	

In other words, the increase in the output of the United States coal mines equals a tonnage of one-third the total production of coal in the United Kingdom in its record year of 1914. The comparative statistics relating to exports are even more arresting. The figures are:

Year	EXPORTS.	
	(In million tons).	United Kingdom. United States.
1914	59	15
1919	35.3	22.3
1920 (rate per annum for first six months)	29	33.7

In the case of the United Kingdom these figures relate exclusively to coal cargoes, while those for the United States include the coals exported overland to Canada, which in 1914 amounted to nearly 1½ million tons, and in 1919 to 9½ million tons. These figures show that American expansion in the export trade has been proceeding at a much more rapid rate than in the output of coal, and when the figures for the first half of the current year are considered in their relation to those for 1914 they give the following comparative results:

United Kingdom dec. 20 million tons, or 50 p.c.	
United States inc. 8.7 millions, or 59 p.c.	

LOSS IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

The position in August and September was relatively far more favourable to the United States, for in those two months the exports of the United States were at the rate of approximately 400,000 tons per month, equal to 48,000 tons per annum, or more than double the exports in the first six months of 1920 and more than double the whole of the exports in the year 1919. The expansion of American exports has coincided with a great contraction in British exports where in pre-war days the United Kingdom was either the chief or the exclusive foreign source of supply. In the case of France, the exports of American coal in 1914 were only 47,222 tons; in the first half of 1920 they were at the rate of 3,200,000 tons per annum, while in September last they were at the rate of 5,800,000 tons per annum. In the case of South America the imports of United States coal in 1914 amounted to only 500,000 tons; in the first half of the current year they were at the rate of 2,600,000 tons, and in September at the rate of 5,900,000 tons. Our own shipments to South America this year have been at the rate of only about 500,000 tons per annum, as compared with 6,000,000 tons per annum in 1913, while our shipments to France are this year at the rate of from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 tons, compared with 12.3 million tons in 1914. In the case of Sweden the American exports have increased from 46,000 tons (1915) to a rate of 3,300,000 tons per annum on the basis of the imports for the past few months, while those from the United Kingdom have declined from 4,250,000 tons to 600,000 tons; and in the case of the Netherlands the imports of American coal have increased from 10,000 tons to a rate per annum in recent months equal to 3,000,000 tons per annum, whereas the exports of coal from the United Kingdom to the Netherlands have declined from 1,700,000 tons to a rate per annum of approximately 200,000 tons. These statistics, concludes Mr. Gibson, speak for themselves.

If it were not serious, the situation would be almost farcical. A Trade Board is established in this trade to provide that no manufacturer under penalty shall pay wages less than those which are considered to afford sufficient means of livelihood. There is nothing to prevent the foreign manufacturer paying one-quarter or half our rates of wages and selling his brushes freely in this country. Our workpeople have the satisfaction of knowing that, having drawn three or four days' pay to provide for a week's existence, they may buy foreign-made brushes more cheaply than those of their own manufacture, and they can spend their ample hours of leisure contemplating shops windows filled with the products of cheap labour in foreign countries.

These examples may help to enforce the need for the early definition of a national trade policy. The need of Government action is becoming more urgent every day.

ANOTHER KWANGTUNG

MINING CONCESSION.

A LOAN BY MR. C. E. RICHARDSON

The *Canton Times* publishes the text of an agreement, made on October 25th, 1918, between Charles Edward Richardson of Hongkong, merchant of the first part, the Military Governor of the Province of Kwangtung, China, of the second part, the Commissioner of Finance of the Province of Kwangtung, of the third part, and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of the Province of Kwangtung, of the fourth part.

In consideration of a loan of one hundred thousand dollars (Hongkong currency) made by Mr. Richardson "for the general purpose of the peaceful administration of the provincial Government," the whole of the revenue and income of that Department of the Mining Bureau of Kwangtung covering the districts of Haifung, Lukfung, Waifung and Hengshun was pledged and hypothecated to the lender as security for its repayment.

In addition, the Military Governor and Commissioner of Finance agreed to grant to Mr. Richardson "the right to search for, prospect and work (in accordance with the mining laws and regulations of China as existing at the present time) all mines, metals and minerals which may hereafter be discovered or opened in any part of the province of Kwangtung except in the case of those mines, metals and minerals which have already been discovered or opened or worked by other people prior to Mr. Richardson's application for the same."

The *Canton Times* makes the following comment on the agreement:

Mu Yung-hien and Yang Wing-tai did not scruple about giving the same concession to two different parties. In 1918, they borrowed \$100,000 from a Mr. Richardson, an American, and in consideration of this personal accommodation, they magnanimously gave him the right to develop mining interests on "all government and public land throughout the province." Later on, in April, 1920, for another personal accommodation of \$100,000 another contract was entered into with a British Syndicate represented by Major Louis Cassel and Shun Pak-ming, which virtually gave the British Syndicate a monopoly of the coal mining rights in a whole province of Kwangtung. It would be interesting to know whether Major Cassel knew of Mr. Richardson's contract. Apparently he did not. But Mu Yung-hien and Yang Wing-tai must have known of it for they were parties to it.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE

CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIET.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

Parades for the week ending January 22nd, 1921, will be held in accordance with Programme of Work.

MUSKETRY.

No. 1 Platoon will fire Part II, Annual Musketry Course, on Saturday, January 23rd, at 2.30 p.m., and Sunday, January 24th, at 10 a.m., at King's Park Range.

Officer for duty: 2nd-Lieut. T. P. M. Bevan, M.C.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY.

D.E.L. PRACTICE RUNS.

There will be Defence Electric Light Practice Runs at Belcher's, with instruction classes for recruits, on Friday, January 21st and 22nd at 8.30 p.m.

Members of the Engineer Company are reminded that they have to do four Infantry drills during the season, and that they may attend any of the parades held at Headquarters on Monday evenings.

ORDERS FOR MOUNTED INFANTRY SECTION.

Parade at Polo ground, Causeway Bay, on Wednesday, January 19th, at 5.15 p.m.

Uniform optional.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY.

Parade.

The Company will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, January 18th, at 5.30 p.m.

Dress: Drill order.

SHOOTING COMPETITION.

Members wishing to take part in the Shooting Competition on January 29th, will give their names to Sergt. Lyon.

STRENGTH.

Sergt. Gerrard and Corp. Jack having been transferred to the Scottish Company, are struck off the strength of the Company.

CARBINES.

Members who have not used their Carbines on the Range will return same to Headquarters with their name and rank attached, as soon as possible.

C. F. E. RABIN, Lt.-Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hongkong, January 14th, 1921.

NOTICES.

1.—King's Park Range is allotted to No. 5 Platoon for practice from 4 p.m. on Monday, January 17th, and Wednesday, January 19th.

LECTURES.

2.—A lecture subject (the Chinese Army in the South) will be given by Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Cross, General Staff, at Headquarters, on Friday, January 21st, at 8.30 p.m. Members who wish to attend are invited to bring friends.

RIFLE MEETING.

3.—Members are notified that entries for forthcoming rifle meeting (closed to-morrow, Saturday, January 15th).

CORRESPONDENCE

"THE RELIGION OF WAR."

[To the Editor of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—May I be allowed to make a final reply to Mr. Mackintosh?

I am relieved to find the doctrine I attacked are not his, but Ruskin's. Ruskin never a seer of much vitality, is dust and ashes. We need not accept destruction to please him. Your readers may, therefore, continue to pray for "peace (not carnage) in our time," and I hope they will extend that period to include the lives of their children and grandchildren at least.

That high resolve and altruism were developed under fire, few sorrowing parents will dispute. But while men travel by land and sea, and human and inanimate nature remain as they are, man will have opportunity to show his love for fellow-man other than by beating his brains out.

"The foundation of evil lies in the battle against evil." But unless the evil is all on one side—as, of course, in this war it was, but never has been, nor ever will be again—then the conflict is good plus evil versus evil plus good. Whatever the issue, some good perishes and some evil triumphs, which is unsatisfactory.

To end, as we began, with Art. Mr. Mackintosh abandons the historical field, but stands on the ground that War is the foundation of Art. I cited the drawings of our paleolithic ancestors, the oldest records. They are of animals, not war, and are extremely clever. At least some are; others, when handed round the cave fire, will have met with criticism. Rejoinder, as we see to-day, follows criticism, and bloodshed is apt to follow that. Thus we see that Art is the foundation of war.—I am, sir, yours, etc.,

Hongkong, January 14th, 1921.

[To the Editor of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—As one who has read, with considerable interest, the summary of Mr. N. T. Mackintosh's admirable lecture on "The Religion of War" and E.L.'s equally admirable presentation of the claims of the Religion of Peace, it has struck me that the controversy proves how easy it is to raise arguments by carrying the import of ideas to extremes. What Mr. Mackintosh said about the part War plays in life seems to me to be unassailable. Life, in itself, is a continuous war, and the moment it ceases to be war it comes to an end. Of course, this does not imply that, in the case of a nation, or a community, it is necessary, in order to keep the nation, or community, alive, to be constantly waging a ruthless war against other nations. At the same time, *maius gravior sub pace latet*. However, there can hardly be any question that unless a nation—it applies, with equal force, to the individual—is ever ready, if necessary, to uphold by force what it considers right—which it must be admitted, may even be wrong from the point of view of others—it must be prepared to leave the race of life to those who can. Preparedness for the resistance of evil is preparedness for war, and such preparedness recognizes the basic truth that there is no achievement without struggle. Strangely enough, this readiness to uphold what one considers the good is, in itself, a guarantee for peace. It would, therefore, seem that peace and war are aspects of life indissolubly linked together, and it is as futile to dream of life without a struggle as of life without its strenuous endeavour. Art has its roots in this strenuous endeavour. The ancients, for this reason, glorified war, and in the times waging of war was engaged in it a severe course of disciplinary exercises. Their struggle for the attainment of their well-defined ideals inspired their Art. Peace, perfect Peace, as opposed to war, implies rest, and that means the grave. Fortunately there can be no peace while nations, or individuals, live.—Yours, etc.,

Hongkong, January 14th, 1921.

TELEPHONE SERVICE TO KOWLOON.

INTERRUPTED BUT AGAIN ESTABLISHED.

The telephone service between Hongkong and Kowloon was temporarily discontinued.

On the telephone company's main underground cables, connecting the junction circuits between Hongkong and Kowloon, was ascertained to have suffered serious damage in the Plover Bay.

The fault in the cable became apparent on a small scale on Thursday noon but it developed considerably during the evening and night. Emergency gangs, under European engineers, worked throughout the night in the attempt to clear the fault, and communication with Kowloon was re-established yesterday evening.

SPORT FOOTBALL

The following is the programme of matches in the Hongkong League for today:

DIVISION I.
H.M.S. Tania v. S.C.A. Navy "A" ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Jones.
H.M.S. Tamar v. H.M.S. Ambrose, S.C.A. ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. H. Jones.

DIVISION II.
Wiltshires v. Kowloon, Sookumpoo ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wells.
Hongkong Police v. R.G.A. Navy "B" ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Leaf.

DIVISION III.
Kowloon Reserves v. United, H.K. Club ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Andrews.
S.C.A. Reserves v. Club de Recreo, S.C.A. ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Sayer.

St. Joseph's College v. Staff and Department, St. Joseph's ground, 4 p.m.
Indian Res. Club v. H.M.S. Carleton, Navy "B" ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Drayton.

R.G.A. Reserves v. 2nd Punjab, Sookumpoo ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Sambell.

H.K. Club Reserves v. Oilers United, Navy "A" ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Masters.

The men of the *Titanic* have replaced the *Carleton* team in the first division, and they will now receive the Chinese team on the Navy "A" ground. The sailors are new to Hongkong League football, but it is rumoured that they have a strong side and have had a good share of success in the Squadron League. They will find the Chinese a very hard side to beat, and a fast game should take place with the local lads coming out on top.

The two Navy teams doing battle on the S.C.A. ground should give a good display, especially if the *Ambroses* turn out their strongest side. The *Tamar* have been strengthened by some new arrivals from home. Mitch, the new goalkeeper, has played a couple of games since his arrival and in each has given a good display. The *Tamar* is expected to win.

The Wiltshires-Kowloon game at Sookumpoo should draw a large "gate." The Kowloon men will make their debut on the new field. The soldiers are playing a great game in this League at present, and will be all out to remain at the top of the League in which they displaced the R.G.A. last week.

The Police receive the R.G.A. on the Navy "B" ground, and will be out to avenge their defeat by the soldiers in their first meeting. They are expected to turn out some new men who arrived by the *Bremen* recently. The R.G.A. are expected to win, but they have been playing indifferently lately.

The junior division reach the end of the first half of their fixtures with today's games. St. Joseph's are at home to the Staff, and a good game is expected, with St. Joseph's just getting home. The Staff have been playing well lately, but they have lost their Secretary and a good player in Smith who left by the *Bremen* yesterday.

Another good game should be that between the Club Reserves and Oilers United. That match was down for the Club ground at 4 p.m., but has been transferred to the Navy "B" ground to make way for the Rugby match. The Reserves should win.

Kowloon and United meet on the Club ground at 2.30, and a very even game, ending in a draw, should result.

The S.C.A. Reserves, the *Carleton* Reserves and the R.G.A. Reserves should beat the Club de Recreo, the Indians and the Punjab, respectively.

KOWLOON v. WILTSHIRES.

In their first division match against the Wiltshires on the Sookumpoo ground today, at 4 p.m., Kowloon will be represented by W. Crocker, F. Wheeler, and T. L. Knight; J. Coupland, A. Weyman and P. Beasley; W. Taylor, C. E. Millard, B. Pascoe, E. E. Townsend and F. Evelyn; Reserve, G. White.

HONGKONG P.C. v. OILERS UNITED.

The following will represent the Club and K.I. against the Oilers United on the Navy "A" ground (kick-off 2.30 p.m.):—G. Gifford, J. Goldman and A. Boyson; A. McDonald, W. Ireland and S. Sorrensen; L. Goldenberg, E. Bailton, G. Begg, J. P. Sherry and A. Ogilvie.

KOWLOON v. UNITED.

In their 2nd division match with United on the Hongkong Club ground today (kick-off 2.30 p.m.) Kowloon will be represented by H. McKay, S. H. Hewer and S. Adams; J. Mair, B. Roberts and A. Martin; E. Donovan, A. Palmer, K. A. Mason, A. Estorff and H. Blythe. Reserve, E. W. Alderson.

UNITED v. KOWLOON.

The following will represent the United in the above match today, at the Club ground:—W. McLeod, J. Becht, D. D. Urquhart, A. E. Blomson, P. Leung, C. H. Blake, J. Kent, J. Leonard, G. T. May, B. K. Valentine, A. N. O'Brien.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DEPARTURE OF THE BREMEN.

The transport *Bremen* left Hongkong yesterday for England with a large number of naval ratings and military details as well as a number of subordinate civil servants and their families. About 1,100 of the ship's 1,600 berths were occupied. She is expected to reach London about February 20th.

Among naval officers departing were: Surgeon Rear-Admiral Charles S. Woodwright and Mrs. Woodwright; Captain A. H. Walker, Engineer-Commander J. E. G. Cunningham; Paymaster-Commander L. R. Baker (accompanied by Mrs. Baker); Commander B. Ackworth (accompanied by Mrs. Ackworth and family); Lieutenant Commander D. V. Hirst; Andrew Johnston, D.S.O.; and F. J. Lambert, D.S.O.; Lieutenants Dolphin, Ansell, Clark, J. H. McNair (accompanied by Mrs. McNair), Leyton-Bennett, D. V. Payson Ward, Casswell, W. H. D. Friedberger, Cyril Appleton, Rose and Farquharson.

The departing military officers include: Major G. le Huquet, (Wiltshires); Captains E. H. Gray, (7th Punjab); F. N. Bourdillon, (3/22nd Punjab); P. P. Legg, (Wiltshires); C. I. Cordon, (3/22nd Punjab); and Lieut. J. Bryant, R.E.

The members of the Civil Service included: Inspectors G. Cooke, T. Murphy, D. Barnett, and A. Moody; Sergeant Kirby, Wilson, Shannon, Dorling, Chevalier, and Cotton; Inspector and Mrs. Fox; Inspector and Mrs. Gibson; Inspector S. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hynes and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Calver, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Grimmett and family, Mr. J. H. Kynoch, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and Mr. J. Ewing.

COAL FOR THE PEAK TRAMWAY.

COOLIES CHARGED WITH THEFT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, Inspector Kent charged four Chinese with the theft of 1,335 lbs. of coal, the property of the Peak Tramway Company.

Two of the defendants were in charge of the machine at which the coal is weighed on delivery; and the other two were cool-carriers. They all pleaded "not guilty." Mr. A. E. Hall represented the first two defendants.

Inspector Kent said that on January 12th, the Peak Tramway Co. issued a requisition on Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for 15 tons of coal. It was found to be short-weight by over 1,300 lbs. but the first defendant was alleged to have reported "all correct" to Mr. Buyers, the manager of the Company.

A remand was ordered, applications for bail being granted.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER.

At Happy Valley today, at 2 p.m., the K.C.C. will be represented by: E. L. Bragg, D. M. Goodall, B. D. Evans, J. Stalker, C. J. Stapleton, H. Overy, A. O. Brown, B. Southerton, A. W. Ramsay, R. Pestonji, W. F. J. Gorvin.

INDIAN P.C. v. H.M.S. "AMBROSE."

In the above match, today, on the I.R.C. ground, the following will constitute the home team:—A. H. Ramchand, A. de Aguiar, S. H. Ismail, M. H. Akbar, A. R. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, D. Westpall, N. M. Bux, K. Khan, S. D. Ismail and D. Ramjhan.

RUGBY.

ARMY v. CLUB.

This Cup tie will be played on the Club ground today, at 4 p.m. N. A. Wodehouse (Navy) will referee.

Club XV.—H. S. Rowe, G. A. V. Hall, J. W. Alabaster, A. M. D. Wallace and D. Logan; J. W. Brown and N. G. Gray; G. N. Hinson, N. O. Macnamara, T. Campbell, V. A. Harper, H. G. Bazer, J. R. McCann, C. J. Cooper and J. Haddon (capt.).

Army.—Lt. Mockridge; Capt. Tomory; Capt. Murray (capt.); Lt. Bevan and Lt. Moore; Lieut. Emerson and Lieut. Davis; Lieut. Sergeant, Lieut. Dodgson, Lieut. Mortimer, Capt. Bristow, Lieut. Hammond, Capt. Wahl, Lieut. Lakom, and Lieut. Morton.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

HONGKONG RIFLE LEAGUE.

A shooting match between H.M.S. *Ambrose* and H.M.S. *Alacrity*, fired at Stonecutters Range on January 9th, resulted in a win for H.M.S. *Ambrose*.

Score:
H.M.S. *Ambrose* H.M.S. *Alacrity*
S.P.O. Walsh 124 A.B. Howlett 110
Mr. F. H. Jarvis 121 Sgt. Jerrie 109
E.R.A. Tooker 120 Pte. Seymour 102
S.P.O. Chisnot 111 P.O. Goss 99
Sgt. Peberdy 107 C.P.O. Seaward 98
Ldg. St. Newton 81 P.O. Silcock 98
E.A. Ellis 78 A.B. Darrer 76
P.O. Knight 76 Pte. Mills 76
Total 817 Total 767

CONTRACTING TO DESTROY UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

CHINESE DEALER'S DELAY LEADS TO PENALTY.

Tam Kit Sang, the Chinese manager of the Kam Yick store, in Shanghai Street, Taumatu, was summoned at the Magistracy, yesterday, for having on his premises over 300 cases of pickles which had been condemned as unfit for human consumption. The person from whom the shop-manager bought the pickles, a man named Sam Yick was also summoned.

Inspector Caygill stated that last September the Naval Victualling Officer invited tenders for the removal of 1,300 cases of pickles, containing 30,000 bottles. Sam Yick's tender was accepted and he took delivery of the pickles. It was a condition of the sale that the pickles should be dumped on Chingles Island in the presence of an officer appointed by the Victualling Officer. The holder of the tender was only entitled to possession of the cases and the empty bottles. On December 24th, the Deputy Victualling Officer saw two trucks containing bottles filled with pickles similar to those sold to Sam Yick being carted along the Kowloon City Road. He informed the police who traced the consignment to Tam Kit Sang, who claimed to have bought it from Sam Yick for \$119. Consequently summonses were issued against both men.

Another condition of the sale of the goods to Sam Yick was that after the pickles had been dumped, the bottles should be cleaned and submitted to the Victualling Officer for inspection.

Dr. Woodman, Medical Officer of Health for Kowloon, gave evidence that the contents of the bottles were unwholesome.

For the defence Mr. J. H. Gardiner said the pickles had never been exposed for sale, and the defendant's plea was that he had not yet had time to empty the bottles. When emptied and cleaned the bottles would be re-charged with shrimp sauce.

Mr. A. E. Hall, for the original purchaser of the bottles, urged in his defence that he had not offered them for sale to the public.

Inspector Caygill said the police did not allege that the pickles had been offered for sale, but the defendants' handling of the contract for the destruction of the pickles had been dilatory and unsatisfactory.

On their undertaking to complete the work of dumping the pickles immediately, the Magistrate (Mr. Orme) said a small penalty would meet the case. A fine of \$25 would be imposed.

AN EXCISE OFFENCE.

CHINESE WINE MERCHANT FINED.

A Chinese wine and spirit merchant was summoned before Mr. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday for removing brandy from a bonded warehouse without a permit and for failing to pay duty on the liquor.

An interesting feature of the case was that Mr. N. L. Smith, who until last week presided over one of the Courts, now appeared in the witness-box, to give evidence, as Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Department. Mr. Smith said the actual removal of the cases of liquor was a technical offence, but the removal of the bottles from the cases was more serious. The defendant, being in a considerable way of business, could commit such an offence frequently without much risk of discovery, and the case was brought to make him realise that such offences were serious.

A fine of \$100 was imposed, and the brandy was ordered to be confiscated.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

A serious decrease was registered by Japan's foreign commerce in December, according to an official summary return published on the basis of custom houses' reports up to December 25th. The balance of the period was also adverse to the country to the extent of ¥21,810,000. Japan's exports showed a decrease of ¥209,100,000.

BONUS TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Houston, announced the Finance Committee of the United States Senate on December 27th that the passage of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill would cost the Government approximately twenty-three hundred million dollars.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S CHOICE WINES.

CLARETS. J. Lebeque & Co., Margaux.

Medoc	Qrt bots \$2.00	Pint bots \$1.20
St. Emilion	" 2.50	" 1.40
Chateau Gruaud-Larose	{qrt bots 3.00	{pint " 1.70

BURGUNDIES. J. Lebeque & Co., Margaux.

Beaujolais	per pint bot \$1.50
Gevrey Chambertin	" " 1.70

WHITE WINES. J. Lebeque & Co., Margaux.

Preignac, Pordesac.	{per qrt bot \$2.50
" " "	{pint " 1.30
Chateau Montbrun	" " 1.60
Chablis	" qrt " 3.00

PORTS.

Medium Tawny, FONSECAS	per bot \$3.00
Royal Reserve	" " 3.50
Naval Special Saccone & Speed	" " 3.00

SHERRIES. FONSECAS.

Fine Oloroso	per bot \$3.00
Amontillado	" " 3.50

SPECIAL OFFER OF CHAMPAGNE
DUC DE MONTEBELLO, VINTAGE 1915.
\$60—per case of 1 doz. qrts.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

JUST ARRIVED

A large consignment of

DOBBIE MCINNESS IMPROVED
BOURDON STEAM PRESSURE AND
VACUUM GAUGES

6" 7" and 8" from 200 lbs to 500 lbs.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741

HONGKONG.

(97)

PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT

By

CHICKERING,
BROADWOOD,
COLLARD & COLLARD,
ALLISON &
HAMILTON.

THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

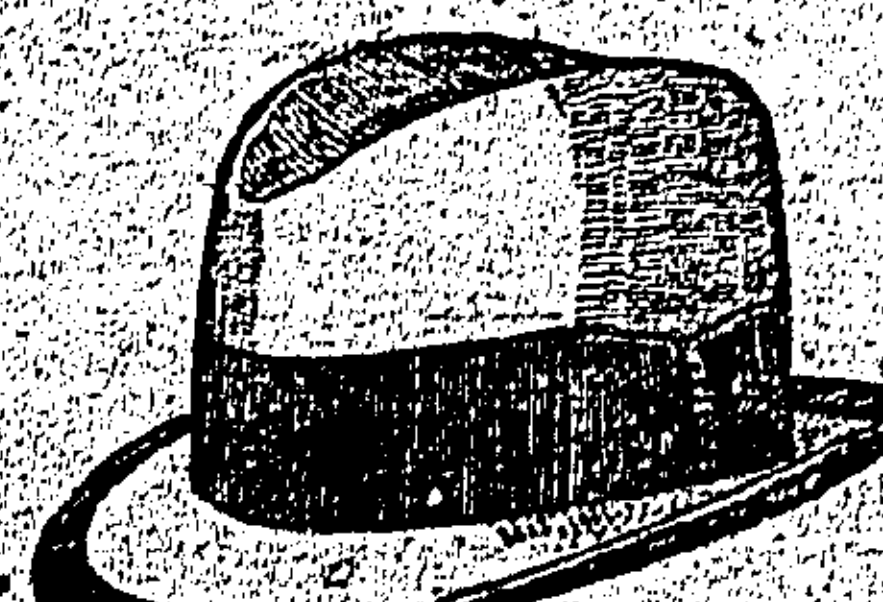
The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146.

JUST RECEIVED!
LATEST STYLES
IN
SOFT FELT
AND
STRAW HATS.MADE BY
GLYN & CO.,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TERRAZ

SOFT FELT AND THE
POPULAR VELOURSIN ALL THE
NEWEST MATERIALS.

(97)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

UNDER instructions from the Inspector General of Customs the collection of SURTAX for Famine Relief (Notification of 18th December, 1920) is postponed until further notice.

W. G. LAY,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.
B/O Inspector General of Chinese Customs,
York Buildings,
Hongkong, January 14th, 1921. [333]

WANTED.

FOR 6 months from April or May FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak.
Apply—
ALLAN KEITH,
SHEWAN TOMES & Co. [333]

NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the General Public that I, the undersigned, have not given any authority to any person or persons to sign my firm's Name of JOSEPH BROS. or my own Private Name.

EDWARD MENASHI JOSEPH,
Hongkong, January 10th, 1921. [303]

NOTICE.

I beg to inform my numerous patrons that I have this Day Opened a Branch of my HAIR DRESSING SALOON at No. 19, Lee House Street. My present Saloon at the Old Post Office Building will continue as heretofore.

K. KUSANO,
Barber.
Hongkong, January 10th, 1921. [196]

NOTICE.

IN consequence of our shop and the signature of our Manager having recently been forged on cheques for the purpose of obtaining money from a bank, we have ceased using the principal chop hitherto used by us and from and after the 9th January, 1921 and until further notice, we will use the chop described hereunder to which the attention of those banks and firms who have business transactions with us is respectfully directed:—

- (1) The principal chop: Square in shape with floriated border.
- (2) A chop for endorsing cheques and bills: oblong in shape with floriated border and the characters 收通票 (Chop for accepting bills of exchange).
- (3) A chop for endorsing bills of lading, delivery orders and reports of applications to be made to the Imports and Exports Office and Customs: oblong in shape with floriated border and the characters 起貨報關圖章 (Chop for taking delivery of goods and shipments to Customs).
- (4) A chop for accepting bills with a plain border cylindrical in shape with the characters 票印 (Chop for accepting bills).

YUEN SENG FAT,
(Signed) TSOY KIN SHI,
Manager.
No. 34, Bonham Street West.
8th January, 1921. [213]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (RAILWAY BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on JANUARY 1st, 1921, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 17 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Tientsin, Shanghai or Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, At Tientsin and Hongkong.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, At Tientsin only.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, At Tientsin and Hongkong only.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 6% in the £, will be—

On £20 DEBENTURES:	s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross)	12. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the £	3. 7½
Net amount payable	8. 4½

On £100 DEBENTURES:

Per Coupon (Gross)	£3. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the £	0. 18. 0.
Net amount payable	£2. 2. 0.

On £500 DEBENTURES:

Per Coupon (Gross)	£15. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 6% in the £	4. 10. 0.
Net amount payable	£10. 10. 0.

Payment will be made in Tientsin at the Demand of the exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
P. C. YOUNG,
Acting General Manager. [199]

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1919.

Revised by the Members.
PRICE \$5.
DAI PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the General Agents.
Hongkong, January 12th, 1921. [319]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1921, at 11.40 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to the General Managers.
Hongkong, January 12th, 1921. [320]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1921, at 11.50 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 12th, 1921. [321]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 22nd, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, January 19th, to FRIDAY, January 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 12th, 1921. [323]

WAR MEMORIAL SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Army and the Navy by a Joint Board of Directors, a portion of the sum raised will be devoted to the erection of a Permanent Stone Memorial which will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at—
Messrs. Lane & Crawford,
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh,
Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
The Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Cricket Club,
Club Lusitano,
Engineers' Institute,
Victoria Recreation Club,
Kowloon Cricket Club,
Kowloon Bowling Club,
Peak Club,
Club de Regatta,
Craigflower Club.

M. J. BRENN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [112]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

CABARET DINNER DANCE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15th, 1921.
The LOUISIANA QUARTETTE in Harmony and Song. [226]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS,

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS
LOCAL NEWS.
the Paper to send Home.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for—
Messrs. P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF. DO. BE.

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor (four in one block) 16 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).
Apply to—
"A. B."
Care of Daily Press Office. [134]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, ROOM No. 1.
Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office. [131]

TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, furnished, in Kowloon, for 8 or 9 months from Midday of March.
Apply—
Box No. 1951,
Care of Daily Press Office. [141]

WANTED.

ON long or short lease from FEBRUARY: Five or Six ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, Peak District preferred.
Apply—
Box No. 138,
Care of Daily Press Office. [136]

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals of BRIDGE CONTRACTORS for Designing and Building a New steel Bridge about 2,500 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to Noon of JUNE 30th, 1921, at the Office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following Offices:

Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.
Foreign: Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with \$5.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION. [130]

SHANGHAI JEWISH SCHOOL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of HEAD MASTER or MISTRESS, salary \$400 per month; and also for that of an ASSISTANT MASTER or MISTRESS salary \$275 a month. Applications stating qualifications and experience to be made in writing to the undersigned at No. 9, Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

S. SALMON.
220

NOTICE.

FROM December 1st, 1920, we have taken over the EXILE GARAGE and HONGKONG MOTOR COMPANY and are not responsible for any debts incurred previous to that date.

UNITED MOTOR CO., LTD. [170]

THE UNITED MOTOR CO., LTD.

33 and 35 Des Vaux Road,
Operating
EXILE GARAGE. Phone 1036.

Cars for Hire and Accessories for Sale.
HONGKONG MOTOR CO.
141, Praya East, Wanchai.

Workshop and cars garaged at reasonable rates.

Sole Agents for

FIRESTONE TYRES

32 x 3½ Firestone fabric tyres \$50 each.

Batteries charged at \$1.50 each.

We can give you a service second to none.

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 2A, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2322.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

JEFFREY'S

celebrated

PILSENER

BEER.

Brewed inotland.

Prices:—

per case of 7 doz. \$24.00

per dozen 3.50

Phone 616.

DEATH.

HIGGINBOTHAM.—At Soursbays, on the 15th inst. CHARLES J. HIGGINBOTHAM (of John D. Hutchison & Co.). [321]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Rd. O. London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 15th, 1921.

THE DEMAND FOR NATIONAL ECONOMY.

THE victory in the Dover bye-election of an independent candidate who, the cable says, had concentrated his efforts on attacking the Government's alleged extravagance, is but one of many evidences of the growing strength of an agitation which has lately claimed a good deal of attention in Great Britain. We do not know what particular line of attack Sir HENRY POINCARÉ adopted in his campaign, but the whole ground was explored pretty thoroughly at a recent special conference in London of the manufacturers' association affiliated to the Federation of British Industries. To start with, we have the astounding fact that the estimates of the national expenditure are for a total of no less than £1,300,000,000, as against £200,000,000 before the war. Manifestly such an expenditure as this is a crushing burden on the nation, and what, in short, is demanded of the Government, is that it shall cut its coat according to its cloth. It is complained, in the first place, that the expenditure on the various Ministries has not been cut down to the extent the financial position of the country requires. It is complained that after a war to end all wars, there is an enormous increase in the expenditure on the Army and Navy, and, again, that the Government has unwarrantably embarked on schemes which the country has hitherto got on very well without. In this connection the Education Act, the Health Act, Housing subsidies, the Ministry of Health and other new Ministries have been condemned as wasteful and extravagant. It is professed after the event, to talk of the "hundreds of millions" which have been wasted

on the Russian venture, or of "the enormous amount of money now being wasted in Mesopotamia." It does not become a nation which at the outset approved these ventures to blame the Government now for the waste of money which, as events have turned out, were involved in them. British expenditure on the Russian venture, is now at an end, and the PRIME MINISTER has, on more than one occasion, given the assurance that British expenditure in Mesopotamia will be soon reduced to small dimensions.

It is easy, of course, with the enormous bills before the country, representing the cost of these foreign ventures, to indulge in talk about Government extravagance, if we refuse to have regard to the circumstances which made these heavy expenditures unavoidable. So far as expenditures in the domain of foreign policy are concerned they are a legacy of the war and a burden which must be shouldered. All that can be demanded and hoped for now is that the utmost attention shall be given to the necessity for drastic economy where expenditure continues as a direct consequence of the war. It is different in the case of new domestic policies which involve further burdens on the already over-loaded taxpayer. Nothing can be more obvious than that, in the words of the Taxation Committee of the Federation of British Industries, "the policy of national expenditure must be governed not by what, in other circumstances, would be desirable, but by the ability of the community to bear the taxation to meet the expenditure." And yet it is just this point that the people are most persistently disregarding. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER has complained bitterly of the pressure brought to bear upon the Government by the public through its representatives in Parliament to legislate upon all manner of things which involve additions to the expenditure estimates. One of the delegates who spoke at the conference of manufacturers said that of the great amount of correspondence that he himself received as a Member of Parliament less than ten per cent. of the letters he got protested against expenditure, and at least 90 per cent. of the letters urged forward some new scheme which would increase taxation. The PRIME MINISTER himself brought this home to the Conference by pointing out how there were various sections of the community to each of which some particular form of expenditure was of prime interest, and, in their view, of prime national importance; and the moment the Government sought to economise on one branch of expenditure another was raised by all those interests in whose opinion that particular branch of expenditure was of so much importance. It is only by the pressure of public opinion, founded upon sane considerations, that Government can receive help.

A parliamentary general election in Great Britain is long overdue; but if an election took place to-morrow can we imagine the triumph of a party pledged to the suspension of all the new social legislation which has been placed on the Statute Book since the conclusion of the war, and to a veto on all further legislation of the kind until the community is better able to bear the taxation to meet the expenditure? It would be almost fatuous to expect such a result. The existing Government might be condemned by the result of an election for its extravagance, and its failure to effect the drastic economies that are demanded but it is difficult in the circumstances to conceive that a new Government could achieve much more in this direction than the old. If, however, to say that there is a general conviction on the part of the community that waste and extravagance occur in most departments and that the lavish expenditure during the war has become a habit, is not helpful and constructive criticism, it serves at least to keep the attention of the Government riveted upon the subject of the drastic economies on which the PRIME MINISTER says he is constantly insisting in all departments of the administration.

What the Federation of British Industries was chiefly concerned with was the necessity for the abolition of the Excess Profits Duty and the Corporation Tax which are condemned as throttling industry—preventing business receiving the capital required for increased production. A very strong case against these taxes was made out by the Taxation Committee of the Association in their report on the subject. The argument is that industry is being taxed beyond its powers to pay, and that industry is running into debt to pay the Government an amount beyond its powers. It is pointed out that industry is faced at the present time with grave competition from countries whose exports are stimulated by currency much more

depreciated than our own, and is also crippled by the fact that no prudent manufacturer produces for stock whilst commodities are falling and with the feeling that at the present abnormal prices of labour and materials any surplus goods he might otherwise be induced to put into stock are too costly to be sold at a profit on a falling market. The result of this, the Committee says, will lead to still greater unemployment in the near future, and this unemployment will be reflected in a failure to earn profits and in the actual creation of losses owing to the standing charges of industry being excessive in relation to a diminished production. If such a state of affairs continues the yield from income-tax and super-tax will decrease. In order that the Government may maintain its revenue from other taxes, and may diminish the amount to be spent upon unemployment, it is, in the opinion of the committee, essential that the Excess Profits Duty should be discontinued, and that no new burdens should be imposed in its place. The committee emphasises that the whole nation is dependent upon the continuance of the prosperity of industry, and that this question is not therefore one of relieving any one class alone, but the whole community. The wages of the workpeople, the salaries of the staffs, the dividends payable to those living upon small fixed incomes, are all affected by Excess Profits Duty, and therefore the relief that is so strongly urged as necessary will be felt directly or indirectly by every individual in the country. In the opinion of the Committee there could be no greater encouragement to enterprise and energy in industry than an early announcement that Excess Profits Duty will be abolished and no new tax substituted. It has not yet been made clear that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government as a whole have been convinced by these arguments, but a year ago Mr. CHAMBERLAIN held out the hope that the Excess Profits Duty would be either abolished or greatly reduced in the next Budget, and the general condemnation of the Tax by those who are best acquainted with its effects on the general industry and trade of the country will at least serve to keep that promise well in the Chancellor's mind.

Swatow is to have a Municipal Government system.

Vessels from Shanghai yesterday reported a north-easterly gale and heavy seas.

The Commissioner of Chinese Customs for Kowloon and District announces that the collection of surtax for famine relief has been postponed until further notice.

At the Criminal Sessions to be opened next Tuesday, the list of cases at present consists of four charges of armed robbery or attempted armed robbery, and three charges of unlawfully returning from banishment. The list may be augmented, however, before the opening day.

Dr. Solf, the German Chargé d'Affaires to Japan, has been formally appointed Ambassador to Japan, the fact being notified to the Japanese Government. Pending the presentation of his credentials to the Imperial Court, however, he will be treated as German Chargé d'Affaires.

Throughout the week Chefalo with Palermo have been greatly entertaining fairly large audiences at the Theatre Royal with their wonderful magic. They gave their final performance this afternoon and evening. It can certainly be said of Chefalo that he is the most wonderful magician who has ever entertained an audience in Hongkong.

The Denniston Players, who were here last March, are paying a return visit on Monday, the 24th inst., for a short season. They will open with the farce "She Walked in Her Sleep." Amongst the new plays which will be produced are "Eyes of Youth," "The Lion and the Mouse," "The Co-representative," "The Girl from Rector's," "Please get Married," and "Stop Thief!"

The War Memorial erected in the compound of St. John's Cathedral, in memory of the 87 Hongkong men who fell in the War, is to be unveiled by H.E. the Governor on Sunday, January 20th, and dedicated by the Bishop of the Diocese. There will be a special service in the Cathedral at 10.30 a.m., and the unveiling will take place at 11 a.m. H.E. Sir G. Macaulay Kirkpatrick, G.O.C., and H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff have signified their intention of being present. The new Cathedral Hall will be open on the following day, January 21st, by H.E. the Governor at 5.15 p.m.

The man who, as reported yesterday, absconded with a ring which a woman allowed him to examine, was arrested by the police some hours afterwards and made his appearance before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Mr. M. K. Lo, who presented on behalf of the owner, applied for a remand. Mr. K. Woo, for the defendant, asked for bail, and offered a surety of \$500. The Magistrate thought that sum too small having regard to the value of the ring. The police intimated that they would be satisfied with the amount mentioned by Mr. Woo and the case was remanded until next week, the bail offered being approved.

**BOMBAY MILL RIOT:
POLICE MAKE ARRESTS AFTER BATON
CHARGES.**

CHICAGO, January
The operatic singer Mary Gar
been appointed general director
Chicago Opera Association.

Owing to the shipping slump, ships have been indefinitely laid up at Tyneside and dozens of others have been sent to foreign ports for a like purpose. Others are lying in the river with cargoes.

It is stated that coal can now be delivered to Norway from a pound per ton cheaper than from land.

REJECT SHORT TIME PROPOSALS

LONDON, January 10.—The Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen has rejected the Government's short-time proposals.

able effects on the linen trade. also be a fall in the prices of linen to the extent of 35 per cent. thought that yarn manufacturers and merchants will be helped over their necessary.

repairs were so many
or the sea cocks were left open on
occasions that on the advent
& O. and other fine vessels it
is considered advisable to put repair
(Continued at foot of next col.)

so many
the P.
was con-
work and
(www.)



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MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION SIR MARTIN CONWAY AND THE GREAT CLIMB.

Some of the difficulties of climbing in the Himalayas were indicated by Sir Martin Conway in an interview with a representative of *The Observer*, on the subject of the British expedition which is being promoted by the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club to climb Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, 29,000 feet above sea level.

"Hardly anything has been climbed yet above 24,000 feet," he said. "The number of peaks that have been climbed at all in the Himalayas you can count on the fingers of one hand and as for big mountains there and in the interior of Asia they are numbered by hundreds. None has ever been climbed, and none of them ever will be. They are nearly all inaccessible. The mountains of America present no problems like these."

Whether Mount Everest is climbable or not we do not know. No one has ever been anywhere near it. The south side is in Nepal, and therefore is politically inaccessible. The north side faces Tibet, and is probably in Tibet.

From observations made from a considerable distance the mountain appears to be easier of access from the north than from the south. It will involve a journey of more than a hundred miles by high paths from the point where you cross out of Sikkim into Tibet.

The intervening country is probably quite easy to traverse, but nothing is known about the lower surface of the mountain, and we have only had a very distant view of the top. The summit appears to be of a character which, if it is climbable, it is probably in Tibet.

It is not likely that at such exceedingly high altitudes more than 2,000 feet, if as much, could be climbed in one day. It follows that a camp will have to be made at 27,000 feet, and victualled, in case of bad weather.

To build a camp at 27,000 feet will necessitate a large camp somewhere between 24,000 and 25,000 feet, which is the greatest height that has ever been climbed. This will have to be a well-equipped camp and reached by several porters.

This implies a still larger camp somewhere about 23,000 feet, and another at about 18,000 or 19,000 feet, an altitude which can generally be reached by ordinary native porters if the lower slopes prove not to be difficult.

An immense amount of work has, therefore, to be done before the climbing party can be placed within striking distance of the summit. Much depends, too, upon whether camping sites exist at these levels. At present, we are entirely uninformed on this point.

The reconnaissance which it is hoped to make by aeroplanes may conceivably be the means of obtaining very important information. In any case the exploration of the greatest mountain in the world and of its structure, and general surroundings, will necessarily be of much scientific interest, altogether apart from whether the actual summit is reached or not.

DO MEN DRESS SENSIBLY?

"A Woman" writes in the *Daily News*—

The suggestion made by Lady Astor, and endorsed by Mr. F. A. Grant in the *Daily News* that men dress more sensibly than women, is open to question. Certainly the average man wears sensible footwear, for the rest, I should say that he underdresses one-half of himself and over-dresses the other.

Consider the matter. He begins by clothing himself from neck to ankles in wool, or the best available substitute—an eminently sensible proceeding. One single other garment, of material not thick enough to be clumsy and destitute of lining, and one part of him is apparently sufficiently closed for any season.

Now observe what he thinks necessary for the other half of his body. He dons a waistcoat of cloth or serge, which is lined throughout. Next a coat of the same material, similarly lined—sleeves and all; elaborately padded with cotton wool and interlined here and there with stiffening. (To say that the padding is used merely to make his figure resemble that of a Greek god is beside the point.) About his neck he puts a collar of many thicknesses and a tie of nice warm silk. He superimposes an "overcoat"—a fearsome garment of prodigious weight and thickness, lined, inter-lined, padded, double-breasted, and collared. He adds a "muffler."

Sometimes in summer he makes concessions, and gets himself in tweed, and flannel, yes, positively in flannel, good, thick, serviceable flannel. Cotton-faced, perspiring and unlovely, he complains of the heat, demanding iced drinks and sympathy. And this is the sensible dressing that we women are asked to copy.

Why does the average man dress thus? Because he is the slave of fashion. Give the average woman a bundle of wool and some needles, and she will produce a jumper; a length of material and she will evolve a blouse; a dress or a costume in her spare time, too. How much of his leisure does the average man devote to the fashioning of shirts, sweaters, suits and ties and things for himself? Very little. I should say he is too abjectly afraid of his tailor and his hanger.

Nevertheless, chilly, frightened, mimic creature though he may be, we like immensely the average man. It's nice to have him about—at suitable times; he is pleasant and useful and reliable. And as he is above all things modest, I will refrain from further cataloguing his virtues.

"Nothing is known against the prisoner except that he had a good character."—A detective at Lambeth.

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SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 15th Jan. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"LUCHOW"	On 15th Jan. 9 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SUICHOW"	On 15th Jan. 9 A.M.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KANSU"	On 15th Jan. 9 A.M.
WUHU, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KWANGSI"	On 15th Jan. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & DAIKOW	"SHENKANG"	On 15th Jan. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHENKANG"	On 15th Jan. 9 A.M.
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASSY"	7,348	2nd Jan.	Manuelles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	5th Feb.	Manuelles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	8,400	10th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	8,300	19th Feb.	do
"KASHGAR"	9,000	4th Mar.	Manuelles, London & Antwerp
"ALIPORA"	8,300	5th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"DILWARA"	8,400	7th Mar.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" 7,000 4th Feb. Calcutta via S'pore & E'goun.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Jan.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"KANOWNA"	7,000	16th Feb.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	9th Mar.	Sydney & Melbourne.

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"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.
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"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 10th Feb.

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"SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Mar.

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"KARADO MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Jan.

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"MANILA MARU" ... Call Manila ... Monday, 24th Jan.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and
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"AMUR MARU" ... Sunday, 16th Jan.

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"REIYO MARU"	17,500	Feb. 1st.
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"REIYO MARU"	14,000	May 13th.

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SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIO" 10,000	On or about 19th Jan.
	"PORTHOS" 20,000	On or about 5th Feb.
MADEIRA, LISBON, HAIR, GON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUTCH, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"ANDRE LEROY" 22,000	On or about 18th Jan.
	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 31st Jan.

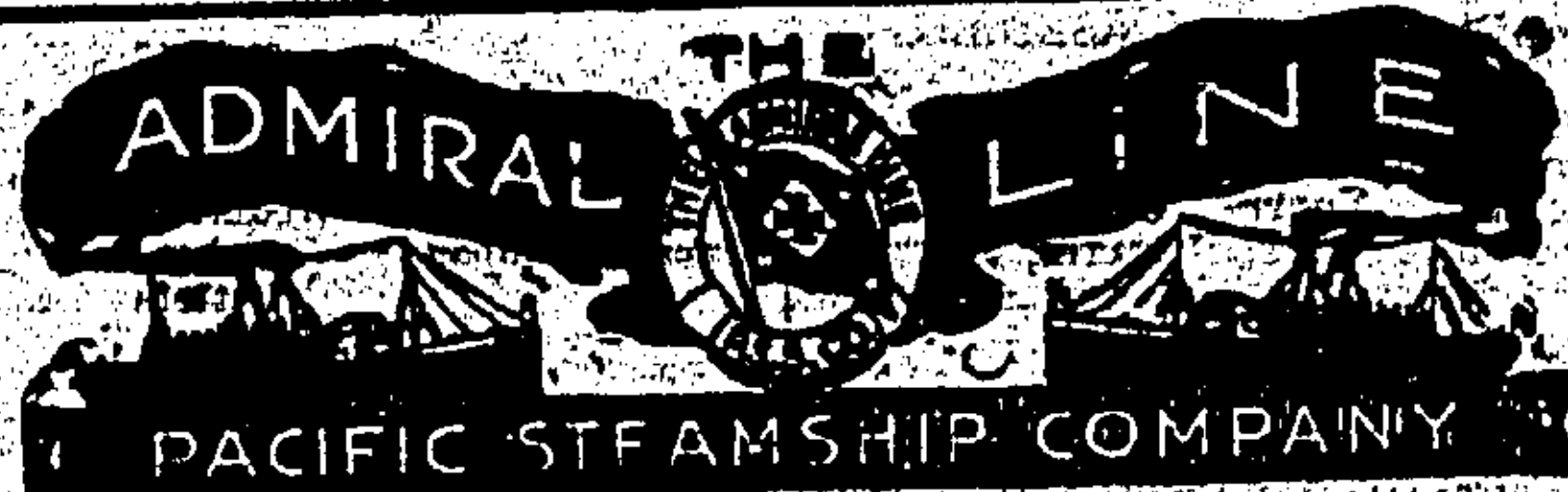
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSHER,

Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

(Calling at Shanghai, Dairen and Japan Ports)

"EDMORE"	...	About Jan. 30th.
"ELDRIDGE"	...	About Feb. 20th.
"WHEATLAND MONTANA"	...	About March 13th.
"CITY OF SPOKANE"	...	About March 31st.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Kobe and Yokohama)

"ABERCON" (For Manila)	...	About Jan. 31st.
"ABERCON" (For Portland)	...	About Feb. 10th.
"PAWLET"	...	About Mar. 7th.
"COAXET"	...	About April 4th.

Through bills of lading issued to Overland Connects points.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478.

7th Floor, House Mainway, 71

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "WAUKEGAN" ... about Jan. 20th, 1921.

S.S. "SATSUMA" ... about Feb. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE

AGENTS

7th Floor

2477 & 2478

HOUSE MAINWAY

178

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" ... January 17th.

"VICTORIA" ... February 10th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,
112, Cross Street Road Central.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA	Kashima Maru	15th inst.
SEALGAI	Sinkiang	16th inst.
SEALGAI	Korea	16th inst.
SEALGAI and CALCUTTA	Tokai Maru	17th inst.
SEALGAI and CALCUTTA	Alt Maru	17th inst.
SEALGAI and CALCUTTA	Amatsubo Maru	17th inst.
SEALGAI and CALCUTTA	Nikko Maru	17th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO	PER	DATE
*Shanghai and *North China	Starke Prince	Saturday, 15th, 8.00 A.M.
Seigon	Lake Gilboa	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
*Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Lake Gilboa	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
*Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Rhenus	Saturday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Hunan	Saturday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chonan	Saturday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Kwongong	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
*Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Alaska Maru	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
*Swatow, *Straits and *Bangkok	Linan	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
*Amoy and *Swatow	Yan Yuen	Sunday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaiyong	Sunday, 16th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Anakusa Maru	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, *Amoy and *Taku	Sosha Maru	Sunday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan, Hongkong and *San Francisco	Kiva Maru	Monday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Yusung	Monday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchow	Tuesday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Hwah Ping	Monday, 17th, 8.15 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Nikko Maru	Tuesday, 18th, 8.45 A.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	Suiyang	Tuesday, 18th, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Hydrangea	Tuesday, 18th, 3.30 P.M.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *N. China	Wingang	Tuesday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Haikow and Haiphong	Kansu	Wednesday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.
Weihsai, Chefoo and Dairen	Lokang	Wednesday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *N. China	Kwansu	Wednesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tsingting	Wednesday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
Sandakan	Hsinang	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fochow	Hai Hong	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden	Laisang	Thursday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kwatsang	Friday, 21st, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, and North China	Tsun	Saturday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
*Straits, *Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Plasy	Saturday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 22nd Jan., at noon		
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Hai Loong	Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Empress of Japan	Wednesday, 25th, 8.45 A.M.
		Letters ... 10.30 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"RHESUS"	15TH JAN. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"OANFA"	23RD JAN. Amsterdam, London & Hamburg.
"IXION"	6TH FEB. Amsterdam, London & Antwerp.
"MENTOR"	22ND FEB. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	1ST MAR. Amsterdam, London & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"HECTOR"	18TH JAN. Genoa & Liverpool.
"BELLEROPHON"	24TH JAN. Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool.
"ANCHISES"	5TH FEB. Liverpool & Glasgow.
"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	8TH FEB. Genoa, Havre & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TEUCER"	5TH FEB. Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS"	17TH FEB.
"TALHYBIUS"	10TH MAR.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"AGAMEMNON"	25TH JAN. via Suez.
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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	5TH FEB. (12 Noon) for Liverpool direct.
"MENTOR"	22ND FEB. for London direct.
"TEIRESIAS"	1ST MAR. for London direct.
"STENTOR"	15TH MAR. for London direct.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

COMMERCIAL OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—		January 14th.
Telegraphic Transfer		9/11 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand		9/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight		9/11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight		9/11 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight		9/11 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight		9/11 1/2
ON PAIR.—		
Bank Bills, on demand		905
Credit, at 4 months sight		905
ON NEW YORK.—		
Bank Bills, on demand		52 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight		57 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—		
Telegraphic Transfer		—
Bank Bills, on demand		904
ON CALCUTTA.—		
Telegraphic Transfer		—
Bank Bills, on demand		204
ON SHANGHAI.—		
Bank Bills, at sight		—
Private, 30 days sight		—
ON YOKOHAMA.—		
On demand—Pays		114
On demand—Pays		114
On demand—Pays		124
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